PURDUE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

April 17, 1978

Mr. J. Coleman Weber
Manager, Product Acceptability
Specialty Chemicals Division
Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co.
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63166

Dear Mr. Weber:

I would like to take this opportunity to bring you up-to-date on our PCB research project and to inquire if Monsanto would consider making another grant of $1000 towards the conclusion of our project.

Beginning in December, 1976, twenty steers and heifers were fed Aroclor 1254 at a level of 200 mg per head per day or in the form of contaminated silage for about ten months. Midway through the experiment, the animals were split into two groups - one continued on the dose and the second was removed from the source of PCB.

Body fat samples were taken every two months until slaughter. A control group of ten animals was treated identically as the dosed groups. At slaughter, a detailed histopathological examination was performed. Chemical analysis will be conducted on the brain, liver, thyroids and fat from the carcasses for PCB content.

Additionally, eighteen pregnant cows were given the Aroclor 1254 similarly. Beginning after parturition (in March, 1977) milk samples were taken for assay for a period of six months.

After analyzing several hundred fat and milk samples and reviewing most of the histopath slides, an initial study of the data indicates no adverse effects on the animals from even the high dose of the Aroclor 1254.

Still remaining are tests on fetuses removed from the same cows at slaughter and further sampling of the calves born last spring. To help defray the costs of the samples yet to be analyzed, we would appreciate Monsanto's consideration of a second grant of $1000 forwarded under the same arrangements as before.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Everson, Ph.D.

MONS 000102

RJE:bjf

CC: Dr. F. R. Robinson
Dr. Hendrix
Dr. Perry

Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907